THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

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THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1864. [No. 94.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

SUPPOSE WE LOSE ATLANTA!

No one would grieve more for the loss of the city of Atlanta than we; and few, perhaps, apprehend its loss. We learn, from both public and private sources, that new troops, in large numbers, are daily joining Hood's army. We hear that there are many more on their way to join him. Kentucky is full of "rebel guerrillas." A general rebellion against the Federal Government is daily apprehended. More Federal troops are needed there, and are earnestly called for; but the United States Government can spare none to send. If Kentucky be lost to them, Sherman's army is cut off, and must be lost also.—Better save Kentucky, than lose both Sherman and Kentucky, by sending troops to him and leaving her undefended. To lose her would involve the loss of his army, no matter how large it be, for it would be cut off from supplies.

There are no troops that can be spared for him from along the Mississippi river. We have reoccupied the territory on either side of that river, and the enemy hold only a few towns and forts, very inadequately. They have not half, nor a fourth, enough troops along that river for prosecuting the war with any hopes of success. Their Trans-Mississippi army is almost annihilated. They have lost both Louisiana and Arkansas; and Price is marching, with an overwhelming force, into Missouri, where thousands of fierce guerrillas welcome his approach, and are joining his ranks, or co-operating in some way with him.

From the East he has still less hopes of relief.—Maryland and Pennsylvania are invaded by the Confederates; Washington threatened; and the Federals cannot muster up force to repel the invasion. The dispirited remnants of Grant's lately multitudinous army has ensconsed itself in a corner formed by the junction of the James and the Appomattox rivers, where it is protected not only by those two rivers, but by iron-clad steamers on each of them, and by strong breastworks in front. Grant holds an almost impregnable position. But he came to besiege Richmond, and is besciged by Lee. Lee will probably not attack him, but the sickly season is at hand, but surely, destroy the remnants of his shattered forces, if he persist in holding his present position for his summer retreat. Verily, it will be his last retreat, if he stay there much longer.

We have thus shown that Sherman can hope for reinforcements from no quarter. His situation is a perilous one already, and growing worse every day; for he is losing men—in battle, by disease and by desertion, and by expiration of terms of service—almost hourly. His army is diminishing, ours rapidly increasing; and his will continue to diminish and ours to increase. If he cannot take Atlanta to-day, he will be still less able to capture it to-morrow, and the next day and the next.

But suppose he were to take it? Would that better his situation? No, but make it far worse. He would lose a third or a fourth of his army in the battle by which he won it; be in no condition for a forward movement, and less able than ever to retrace his steps to Chattanooga, and thence to Nashville. Victory or defeat will be equally fatal to him. Cut off from reinforcements, he is situated just as Phyerhus was in Italy, when looking over the field of battle, after a splendid victory, that great warrior exclaimed: 'One more such victory and I am undone.'

Let Sherman gain two great victories over us, and he and his army are ours. But we will have them on cheaper and better terms. He will gain no victory. His lines of communication will be cut off. He will be compelled to attack Hood behind his intrenchments. Will be defeated; and, seeing no hope of escape, he and his army will surrender at discretion. This is the most probable result, and at all events, sooner or later, and whether he captures Atlanta or not, he and his army will be captured or cut to pieces in the attempt to retreat.

THE SPIRIT WITH WHICH THE NORTH WAGES THE WAR.

A Yankee paper, the Westchester N. Y. Jeffersonian, confesses, in a late article, the spirit of extermination with which the north wages this war. Here is what it says on the subject:

Five minutes conversation with an abolitionist will reveal to you the fact that he conceives that the people of the North actually own the people of the South, and that it is nothing short of the most unparalleled presumption for them to suppose that they have any right to houses, land or estate, much less to that of self-government.—These men are so intractable, say they, "so bitter, determined, that there will be no living with them in the future. We must exterminate them and seize their property."

This highly humane and Christian conclusion is reached with the most perfect coolness and composure. Of course, why should it not be so?—Are we not more civilized than they? Are we not more intelligent? Do we not exceed them in all the humane and gentler virtues? In a word, are we not the saints and does not the world belong to the saints? Surely it does. *Ergo*, the South belongs to us, and as long as we can print greenbacks and buy the people to do our fighting for us, we will keep up this war of extermination. We do not expect to conquer them, but we have two or three to their one and with generals who are willing to turn wholesale butchers, we can "wipe them out" in the expressive language used on Sherman's raid.

This is the programe now adopted. The war is one simply for extermination. It is waged for that purpose. The idea of being able to conquer the South has long since been abandoned. It is simply a cold, cruel war of bitter extermination. There is not even one spark of generosity to soften its composition of malice, cruelty and slaughter. Over the heads of the men fighting more bravely than men ever fought, hangs the vile threat of negro equality, and the confiscation of all their property, and yet the people profess to wonder why they are so bitter! This is like knocking a man down, beating him nearly to death, stealing his clothes and leaving him by the roadside in a pitiless storm, and then wondering why he does not love and embrace us. If these people who are urging on this crusade of slaughter would sit down calmly for five minutes and ask themselves how they would like the same measure meted out to them, they could not deceive themselves longer, unless as is most likely, they wished to be deceived.

NEWSPAPER MEN IN THE FIGHT.

In the fight before Atlanta, on the 22d ult., Capt. Farris, known for many months past as 'Marshall' of the Atlanta and Knoxville *Register*, was killed.

Capt. Matthews, known to the readers of the *Appeal* as 'Harvey,' lost a leg early in the fight.

Capt. Cluskey, editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, now of Gen. Vaughn's staff, received a dangerous wound in the side.

Virginius Hutchen, formerly editor of the Kentucky *Reporter*, passed through the fight unscathed.

From the Sentinel.

RAIDS!

This is a barbarian mode of warfare that used to be confined to barbarians. It is little other than piracy brought ashore. Indeed, pirates on a large scale have always added raiding on land to piracy at sea. The Buccaneers, who for a long time infested the Gulf of Mexico, the West Indies, and the eastern coast of South America, were equally distinguished as raiders and as pirates. They made considerable conquests in South America, and along the coasts of Florida and Texas. One of them—an Englishman, named Morgan—marched across the Isthmus, and captured the then highly adorned and rich city of Panama.

The Corsairs, of the Barbary States—upon whom the United States waged successful war—were also raiders as well as pirates. They considered the infidel, as well as his goods, lawful plunder; and carried off all Christians whom they could capture, and made slaves of them.—All who did not believe in the Koran, and worship Mahomet, were considered infidels, and reduced to slavery. The Puritans of New England, also, had laws justifying the reducing to slavery all infidels; that is, all people whose religious opinions did not concur with their own. They carried on man catching raids very extensively, both in Europe and America, and saved thousands of Pagan souls by enslaving their bodies.

The little States of ante-historic and half-barbaric Greece, whom Homer has immortalized, in this mythical Illiad and Odysey, were terribly given to piracy and raiding. Indeed, within the present century, the Greeks were much given to these pursuits. It is this well known propensity that gives an air of vrai-semblance to Byron's romantic poem of the "Corsair." The ante historic Greeks, celebrated by Homer, were not content to catch and steal men, but were peculiarly given to stealing and carrying off the prettiest women they could find. This was more than human nature could bear; for woman has been, in all ages, the "*belli causa teterrima.*" This involved those little States in continual war with their neighbors. 'Tis to such inexcusable gallantry, however, that we are indebted for the poems of Homer. A Trojan Paris made a raid into Greece and stole Helen, the wife of Manulous. All Greece flew into a violent passion, made common cause and besieged Troy, besieged it for ten years, with some hundred or so ships, about as big as our canal boats, and with an army about as big as Early's—that is, of uncertain numbers. The Simois, that "*tot corpora heroum volvit sub unda*," and the other Trojan river, the Scamander, were each about as large as Bacon Quarter Branch or Shockoe Creek. Yet that raid of Paris, and the siege which is brought on, have been more celebrated than all the other wars that have ever occurred. Oh, for a Homer to celebrate the deeds of this war.

The Scots of the Highlands had an inveterate habit of raiding, that is, stealing cattle from the Lowlands, which they called levying black mail. Scott, in several of his novels, has immortalized these raiding thieves, especially in Rob Roy.

The Yankee raids are fast bringing back modern warfare between civilized countries to barbarian usages, for they will compel us to retaliate, and in doing so, in some measure, follow their example. It is time the subject was taken in hand by a convention of christian nations, and all raiding forbidden as contrary to the laws of civilized warfare, or subjected to such rules and restrictions as should strip it of its present savage character.

HOW GREELY OBTAINED AUTHORITY TO NEGOTIATE FOR PEACE.

The Niagara correspondent of the *Herald*, writing under date of the 22d, with reference to the peace movement, states the following with regard to Greeley's communication with Lincoln on the subject:

Several messages and communications passed between the President and Greely, all of which were kept perfectly secret, and were not even trusted to the mails. The result was that Greely left for Niagara Falls, authorized to the fullest extent necessary to bring about an interview between them and the President, without any conditions whatever being agreed upon between them as to terms of settlement. Their visit was to be unconditional in regard to the terms or details of their proposition for peace, the only condition being that they were willing to present terms of settlement on their arrival, all else to rest with the events of the negotiations. On this Greeley was authorized to give them a safe escort to Washington and back, or through our lines to Richmond, as they preferred.

None of these communications or messages, verbal or otherwise, came into the hands of the rebel Commissioners, and therefore have not been made public with the other correspondence. Thus the most important link—namely, the authority and original conditions asked for by the President—yet remains a secret. No person or persons has these documents but the President and Greeley. The latter has the power to clear the whole thing up in this respect, and events may possibly force him to do so for self vindication. He may, perhaps, think best to keep them back, in order to make an original chapter to his history of this wonderful peace movement. That Mr. Greeley had delegated to him all the powers stated above, appears to me certain from the best information that I can gather here. At least, he gave all with him whom he had anything to do in the matter here so to understand, and so the public will believe, unless it is contradicted by the official correspondence.

SENIOR RESERVES.

The Senior Reserves of this Congressional district, together with the counties of Iredell and Davie, were organized into a Regiment last week. The company officers met in this place on Friday last and elected the following Field Officers; John F. Hoke, of Lincoln, Colonel; Leroy Stowe, of Gaston, Lieutenant Colonel; and Lieut. J. N. Prior, (the Enrolling officer for this District) Major.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

MODEST.—The New York *Herald* thus commences a leader, entitled "The *Herald* and its Contemporaries." "It is very well known wherever newspapers are taken, that the *Herald* is the best newspaper published in this country. It is also a better newspaper than any published in Europe."

In England they have public readings for the million, admission one penny; the poor flock to them in crowds, and listen with wonderful interest.

Queen Victoria has nine children, aged respectively, 23, 22, 20, 19, 17, 15, 14, 10 and 6. Five girls and four boys. Three are married.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Bushels.	Pounds.
Wheat,	60
Shelled Corn,	56
Corn in the ear,	70
Peas,	60
Rye,	56
Oats,	32
Barley,	47
Irish Potatoes,	60
Sweet Potatoes,	55
White Beans,	60
Castor Beans,	46
Clover Seed,	60
Timothy Seed,	45
Flax Seed,	56
Hemp Seed,	44
Blue Grass Seed,	44
Buckwheat,	52
Dried Peaches,	33
Dried Apples,	24
Onions,	57
Salt,	50
Stone Coal,	80
Malt,	38
Bran,	20
Turnips,	55
Plastering Hair,	8
Unslacked Lime,	80
Corn Meal,	48
Fine Salt,	55
Ground Peas,	24

A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains one barrel.

A box 16 by 16½ inches, 8 deep, contains one bushel.

A box 8 by 8½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 peck.

A box 4 by 4 inches, 4½ deep, contains ½ gallon.

A box 4 by 4 inches, 2½ deep, contains 1 quart.

Ten gallons Pickled Onions, 83 pounds.

Ten gallons Sour Krout, 81 pounds.

LOANS

ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.

DEPOSITES ON CALL WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Treasure: in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositories at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corperations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Richmond, July 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITORY,
Raleigh, N. C., July 26th, 1864.

HOLDERS OF EIGHT AND SEVEN PER CENT. CERTificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their bonds. The coupons thereon, due January first and July first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.

Holders of Registered Stocks, who have heretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of ANY Registered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, by requesting the Register at Richmond to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depository.

C. B. HARRISON,
C. S. Depository.

82—tf.

Chief En. Office 1st Cong. Dist. N. C.,
July 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 5.

I. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SENIOR CLASS OF Reserves having been rendered impracticable under former instructions from this office, owing to the fact that there were not men enough of that class enrolled to form a company in any one county; it is ordered that all male white persons between the ages of 45 and 50 (whether previously enrolled or not) assemble on the 10th day of August, at the following places, to complete their organization, viz:

Those of the counties of Hertford and Northampton, at Garysburg.

Those of the county of Bertie, at Windsor.

Those of the counties of Washington and Martin, at Williamston.

II. Local Enrolling Officers on duty in the several counties in which the rendezvous are ordered, will supermtend the organization of the companies and the election of the officers, in accordance with former instructions, and forward the rolls and certificates of election to this office without delay.

III. Local Enrolling Officers are charged not only with the dissemination of this order, but will be held strictly responsible for its execution likewise. They will call upon the militia officers to aid them and will spare no pains to secure the presence of all the "Senior Reserves" in their respective counties.

IV. It is not the intention of the Lieutenant General Commanding Reserves of North Carolina to keep the Senior Class of his force in the field. The purpose of this order is simply to organize the companies so as to render them efficient in repelling raids, and in other emergencies. A prompt attendance is urged upon the men, and every man is reminded that it is to his enterest not only to be present himself on the day appointed, but to see that his neighbors come too, as it will be necessary to retain them at the rendezvous till a sufficient number report to organize. As soon, on the other hand, as the organization is complete, the men will be permitted to return to their homes.

(Signed,) HUGH L. COLE,
Capt. and Chief E. O. 1st C. D. N. C.

Headquarters Army Northern Virginia,
ORDNANCE OFFICE,
July 26, 1864.

BRIGADIER GENERAL RUFUS BARRINGER, COMmanding Brigade of Cavalry Army Northern Virginia, is hereby authorized to take possession of all cavalry arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians or other unauthorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when he is satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States. All arms, &c., dropped by our troops or the enemy on their lines of march or on battle-fields or left or sold by officers or privates to persons not in the military service, are the property of the Confederate States. No person in the military service has a right to sell or otherwise dispose of arms, &c., except where under the orders and regulations of the Ordnance Department.

Gen. Barringer will not delegate this authority to any one except commissioned officers of his own command, who will be furnished with a copy of this authority, and with instructions to furnish receipts to parties from whom arms, &c., are taken under its provisions.

By command of General R. E. LEE.

[Signed.] BRISCO G. BALDWIN,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Ordnance Officer,
A. N. V.

Under this authority I desire especially to gather up Moddelian saddles. These saddles were captured from the enemy. There can be no private property in them. Partizan rangers and others have no right to sell them, except to the government, which pays fixed prices for the captures.

This brigade is much in need of good saddles. Many of those we have are ruining the horses' backs. The men are losing largely and the service suffering severely by those saddles being withheld faom it, often abctracted by soldiers. I appeal to all patriots to come forward and voluntariiy give them up to the officers and men of this brigade in their respective localities, who will receipt for them. Those now at home, and especially all on "horse details," are requeired to gather up these saddles, also Sharp's rifles, Colt's repeaters, and other cavalry arms and equipments, the property of the Confederate States, and bring them back into the service. All reasonable expenses incurred in this way will be re-paid them.

I claim no right at present either to seize or impress these arms and equipments; but I confidently expect every honest man, not in the field, to give them. They ought to be ashamed, in a time like this, to be seen with them.

RUFUS BARRINGER,
Brigadier General.

89—2w.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR GRINDing Sorghum yet offered to the public. Carefully constructed, under the immediate supervision of a gentleman for several years resident on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience, with best material, and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

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July 21, 1864. 71—1mpd.

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BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
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EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
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Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Ald.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Dovereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richord Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, BY AN ORDER OF THE COUNTY Court of Caswell, made at July Term, 1864, of said Court, I will sell, at public Auction, in Yanceyville, for cash, a slave by the name of HENRY, who has been confined in Caswell jail for more than twelve months as a runaway. The said slave says he belongs to Mr. Henry Gibson, of Hyde county, North Carolina. He is sold by virtue of an Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided to pay prison fees and other charges.

JESSE C. GRIFFITH,
Sheriff of Caswell.

July 25, 1864. 80—ts.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.

43—tf.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2		Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Emmett,
4		Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, / James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Grissman,	Mac J Proffitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singletary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	Eric Erson,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66		J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——

—— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph R Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and, 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, —— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, —— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 82d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st Battalion Reserve Forces,			Maj. C. W. Broadfoot.
2d	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	"	— Hooks.
4th	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	"	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"	"	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. E Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strether, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commisshry General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Post master General. H St George Offut of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., AUGUST 10, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

TAKE NOTICE.

We hereby notify the subscribers of the *Conservative*, that we have adopted the CROSS MARK, to indicate to them when the times their subscriptions have expired, or are about to expire. We trust our daily and weekly visitations have been sufficiently welcome to induce our friends to renew their subscriptions when their time is out. We will thus be encouraged to make our visitations still more acceptable.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

We take this occasion to announce to our numerous patrons and to the public generally, that the success of the "Conservative" has been so very decided, and so far beyond our most sanguine expectations, the Proprietors have determined to make it a *permanent establishment*. They flatter themselves that as a co-laborer in the great cause of Conservatism, the "Conservative," during the brief period of its existence, has rendered important services in rescuing the Party, whose name and imprint it bears, from the abominable heresis and schisms, whither, under the manipulation of those, who were conservatives only in name, it was rapidly drifting.

We trust our friends will now redouble their exertions, upon this assurance of our permanency, and so swell our list as to warrant us in making certain material improvements we contemplate at an early day.

While the "Conservative" will continue to advocate, with unremitting zeal, the principles of the Conservative Party, as interpreted by Vance, Graham, Gilmer, and other life-long Conservatives, we shall never be betrayed into factious opposition to the Confederate Administration. On the contrary, we shall sustain Mr. Davis' Administration in all rightful measures in furtherance of the great cause of Southern independence and nationality. This is the object we have most at heart. Everything else, at this time, is subordinate and secondary in its character.

Mobile in Danger.

We were informed by the telegrams of yesterday morning, that the enemy had carried our outposts in Mobile Bay, having passed Port Morgan with their monitors and a number of gunboats, and were approaching the city. We sincerely hope we may be able to resist successfully any further attack; and that Mobile, like Charleston, may bid defiance to their monitor fleet. We think it not unlikely that the city will be shelled, but the gallant Charlestonians have set them the example of braving the fiery ordeal. The loss of Mobile at this time would be a serious disaster. Not only would it be a material advantage to the enemy in furnishing them a new and important base for future operations on the coast, but at this particular juncture, we fear it would have a damaging effect on the peace movement so auspiciously commenced in the North. Let Mobile be held at all hazards and at every cost. Let the enemy be fought, if need be, in the very streets of the city. We cannot afford to lose the prestige and vantage-ground we have at this time.

☞ The *Standard*, for the lack of better employment, since the Waterloo defeat of its Editor for Gubernatorial honors, is playing champion to Col. Russ, the defeated candidate for Sheriff of this county. We say to the Editor of the *Standard* that the Secretary of State *did* use the language, or its equivalent, that we ascribed to him, and on *to-morrow* we intend to *prove* it by as good and respectable men as there are in Wake county.

☞ We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Williams & Norfleet, of Richmond, Va. Their well established reputation as men of business and character must commend for them a liberal patronage.

THE SECRET SOCIETY.

Let the people be active in detecting and exposing those who have joined the treasonable society known as the Heroes of America. We are gratified to see by our exchanges that many who were deluded into joining the concern, have abandoned it, and express regret for their false step.—In the Fayetteville *Observer* we find a certificate signed by 11 persons, withdrawing from the society. They say that the organization was first introduced to "our people" by a yankee Surgeon named Johnson. There is no doubt but that the scheme originated with the yankees, and was introduced in the South for the purpose of injuring the Confederate cause. No true man will remain in connection with such a society after the exposures that have been made.

We are informed that one of the members of this society—a Home Guard officer—was examined by a military board at Salisbury the other day, and that he stated that he considered it the duty of those who belong to the society to harbor and protect deserters, if the deserters should happen to be members of the order!

It has been ascertained that there are men in Charlotte and Concord who are authorized to initiate men into the treasonable concern. We could not learn their names, but we think they will soon be found out.—*Chartotte Democrat.*

Northwestern Republic.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has published a long account of an alleged conspiracy for the erection of a Northwestern Confederacy. It is said this organization is known as the *Order of American Knights*, and that its objects are to embarrass the Yankee Government, if necessary, for the supremacy of the Order. Its profession and purposes are different in different States. It proclaims a war policy in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other Eastern States, while in the West it is for peace. The order is a Southern organization, being erected on the ruins of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and Gen. Sterling Price is supreme commander.

Vallandigham, while in Richmond, was made Supreme Commander of the Northern section of the Order, and a conspiracy was entered into between him and the rebel authorities to divide the East and West, and then aid the Southern rebellion. Vallandigham's time in Canada was principally spent in furthering this scheme. He had a conference with some of the leading spirits in the North, soon after his arrest in Canada, and arranged for the establishment of the Order throughout the loyal States.

The names of all who visited him at the Clifton House are known to the Government, among them William B. Reed, of Philadelphia; Pendleton and Pugh, of Ohio; Kribben, of St. Louis; Storey and Merrick, of Chicago, are published. The results of this conference are also known to the Government.

About the first of January Vallandigham issued an address to the loyal States, in which he calls upon the members to renew their vows. He says the time is fast approaching which will test their sincerity; that the prosecution of the war is a violation of the rights of the States, and that President Lincoln is a usurper.

A meeting of the Grand Commanders of the different States was held in New York on the 22d of February, for the purpose of organizing an outbreak on the 10th of March, the day fixed for the draft, but no definite plan was resolved on. The names of these conspirators are also known. The same Commanders had a conversation with the Supreme Commander at Windsor, Canada, early in April, for a general consultation. Among those in attendance were McMasters, New York; Gash. L. Hunt, St. Louis; Lafayette Devillin, Indiana.

The programme adopted at these meetings was, that Vallandigham should represent his district in Ohio in the Democratic National Convention, and there proclaim the doctrine of their Order, viz: To pronounce the existing administration of the Government a power usurped, which the people had a right to expel by force, if necessary; in fact, inaugurate rebellion in the North, in which he was to be supported by the order of each Grand Commander, and was to have an armed body guard at the Convention, for the defence of Vallandigham. This, it was thought, would precipitate the people of the free States into armed conflict, and would be the signal for members of the order to unite against lawful authorities, kill or capture the civil and military authorities, seize arsenals, arms and public property of all kinds, and proclaim the Government overthrown.

There is most convincing evidence of the truthfulness of this statement. The reason of Vallandigham's sudden return to Ohio was the fear of being defeated as a delegate to Chicago, and it was only by his presence his election was secured. The numerical strength of this Order is said to be considerably over half a million. One hundred and fifty thousand are armed and organized. The order in New York is called "McClellan's Minute Men." The Grand Commander in Missouri, is Charles S. Hunt, nephew of J. H. Lucas, and many years Belgian Consul. Deputy Grand Commander, Charles E. Dunn, city officer of St. Louis. A long list of the names of the Order in different States, together with full information concerning the whole scheme is in the hands of the authorities at Washington, and will probably be given to the public in a short time.

The above statement concerning the existence, plans, and purposes of the Order of American Knights are said to be based upon very voluminous testimony taken during several months past by the Provost Marshal General of the Department of Missouri.

☞ We learn that Rev. Wm. E. Pell of this city has resigned his position as member of the Literary Board, and Col. L. C. Edwards of Granville, has been appointed in his place.

OUR POSITION AT ATLANTA.

Every day's delay, in which our enemies at Atlanta are kept at bay, it appears to us, is favorable to the Confederate cause. They draw their supplies for subsistence from an immense distance through an exhausted country, at a period of the year when the rivers in their possession are obstructed in their navigation, by the fall of waters; we, on the contrary, with our railroads repaired, are in the midst of our resources to support our army. The disasters of their late raid, to isolate Atlanta from these resources, will, in all probability, prevent the repetition of such an expedition; whilst it has stimulated the population of Georgia, under the patriotic call of Gov. Brown, to hasten to the defence of their homes and their native State. We take it to be a matter of course, that our troops will be reinforced, not only by the militia of Georgia, but by Confederate troops, if not from the army of Virginia, from the army under Gen. Price or Kirby Smith, or by Forrest, or by Morgan. It appears to us to be quite impossible that, with such large resources for reinforcing the army at Atlanta, disencumbered from any immediate pressure of our foes, the army at Atlanta will not be reinforced. Independent of the interests of the Confederacy, the promotion of Gen. Hood to the command of that army, we have not doubted, would secure to it the necessary reinforcements. Since he took the command of it three conflicts have taken place, in two of which he attacked the enemy behind their entrenchments. In both, the wonted valor of our troops have been displayed. They carried *two* lines of entrenchments, but failed to carry the *third*; and our troops returned to the positions they occupied before the conflicts took place. We cannot doubt that, in these engagements our losses were heavy. Indeed, we would suppose, from the fact that our enemies fought behind entrenchments, which were stormed by us, that our losses, in killed and wounded, must have been heavier than those of our enemies. These battles, however, teach us an important lesson. They show that, with the number of troops we have at Atlanta, we cannot assume aggressive war with any hope of driving our enemies before us. A defensive wrafare is our policy, until reinforcements shall arrive, which shall put us on something like a numerical equality with our foes. Gen. Johnston being removed from the command, because he would not assume aggressive war, we suppose Gen. Hood was obliged, in some way, to try it. He has tried it: and the result plainly proves, that if he persists, in it, *without reinforcements*, he will be carrying out the policy of Grant without the safety of Grant, who had a living reservoir of blood, to supply his losses. The policy of every General with inferior numbers, is to fight only when he can fight at advantage. He cannot afford to loose man for man. He must injure his enemy more than his enemy injures him, or he will be ruined. Time, if he can obtain it, is his great ally; which, whilst his enemy is at bay, brings to him reinforcements and strength. And whilst reinforcements, we cannot doubt, will soon gather in front against our foes, may we not also hope that Lee or Forrest will burst upon their rear; and our whole force gathering together its united power, will roll up the Yankee army like a rotten scrowl.—*Chas, Mercury.*

Election Returns.

We give such returns as we have received from a number of counties;

CHOWAN—Eure elected to the Senate, and Benbury to the Commons.

PERSON—Senate, Winstead 393, Holeman 318, Walker 106. Commons, Cunningham, 651, Wilkerson, 109. Sheriff Smith elected.

ALEXANDER—Senate, Bogle elected. Commons, Carson elected.

FRANKLIN—Senate, W Harris. Commons, W K Davis. Holden received only 17 votes in the county.

CLEAVELAND—Senate, Miller 902, Harris 88. Dr. Miller's majority in Cleaveland, Rutherford and Polk 833.

RUTHERFORD—Senate, Miller 706, Harris 677—Commons, Carson 721, Bryan 703, Carpenter 600, McCurry 474.

SAMPSON—Senate, Wm Kirby. Poll: Kirby 460, T I Faison 388, R Ward (Holdenite) 225. Commons, L A Powell, Patrick Murphy. Poll: Powell 825, Murphy 468, J K Lassiter 331, J T Giddens 105, H Cooper (Holdenite) 184.

WASHINGTON—Gen Stubb's maj. over W S Pettigrew 107. Commons, Major L C Latham's majority over Capt S L Johnson 105. Sheriff, old Sheriff Darden re elected by majority of 7.

MOORE—Commons, E J Harrington. Poll: Harrington 559, T W Ritter (Holdenite) 495.

MOORE AND MONTGOMERY SENATOR—Moore: Dr J M Crump 545, Bright (Holdenite) 457. Commons, Davis 256, Jordan 293. Sheriff, McAuly 219, Lander 166, Andrews 91, Lassiter 40.

RICHMOND—Senate—Leach 165, McQueen 169, McArther 36. Commons—Capt B W Little is elected, beating Dockery 504 votes. Sheriff—Long 315, McNeill 138.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The triumphant re-election of Gov. Vance is one of the most gratifying and important events of the times. It vindicates the sound sense and unimpeachable fidelity of the people of the good Old North State; it secures for another term the services of the best Governor in the Confederacy: and it effectually dissipates the illusion in the Northern mind, that any respectable number of Southern men would tolerate any concessions to the War Party, or submit to any exactions of Mr. Lincoln's Government.

Mr. Holden was regarded as the advocate of a discontinuance of the war, and of negotiations with the Federal Government. Hence, the crushing defeat he has sustained in the army and at home. We have observed that the politics of North Carolina are not generally understood. We were entirely satisfied long ago that Gov. Vance could not be defeated, unless Martial Law was declared in the State, under the erroneous idea that the people were disloyal. North Carolina had furnished her full quota of troops to the Confederacy: they had greatly distinguished themselves under Early, Hoke, Rodes, Gordon, Hampton, Ransom and Daniel. No State had poured out her best blood more freely; her soldiers were better equipped than any in the armies of Lee and Johnston. Under the able administration of Gov. Vance, the Cavalry was furnished with horses at the expense of the State; State bounties were freely given to stimulate volunteering; skulkers and deserters were not permitted to escape the vigilance of the Militia. We could not ascertain what public men were supporting Mr. Holden, except Mr. Pennington of the *Progress*, and Dr. Leach, M. C.

Senator Graham—the most influential Conservative in the State—Hon. Wm. W. Avery, leader of the administration party—the friends of Hon. A. H. Stephens, and the partisans of President Davis—*all* combined to render the election of Gov. Vance a certainty. We published information, a week ago, that his majority would reach 50,000. The prospect now is that it will exceed it. In the East and in the West, in the old Whig counties and in the Democratic, in the Conservative strong holds like Davidson, Iredell and Guilford, and in districts like Edgecombe and Warren devoted to the policy of the Government, Gov. Vance has swept the field; Mr. Holden is everywhere left out of sight. Gov. Vance is an earnest advocate of an honorable peace. He was among the first to favor the policy of opening negotiations with the Peace party in the Northwest. That is his position now. That is the voice of faithful Old North Carolina. She stands on the same platform with Georgia and her Southern Sisters. And her recent vote is a severe rebuke to the policy of *separating* her fortunes from those of the Confederacy.—*Charlottesville Chronicle.*

THE DESTRUCTION OF CHAMBERSBURG.

A telegram, dated Harrisburg, 31st ult., gives the following highly colored account of the burning of Chambersburg:

General McCausland was in command of the rebel troops when they burned Chambersburg. He is a desperate and ferocious freebooter, ready at any time to violate the usages of honorable warfare, in order to gratify his dark and malignant passions.—After he had taken formal possession of the town, he made a proclamation demanding $500,000 in gold. It was, of course, impossible to comply with such a demand, no doubt made in confident expectation of its failure, and as sure of its affording a pretext to execute the premeditated plan for destroying Chambersburg.

The valuable portion of the merchandise having been removed, added to the rage and disappointment of the rebels, and when thus inspired, the order was issued to fire the court house, the town hall and bank buildings. A strong breeze prevailing, communicated the flames to the surrounding buildings, and parties of the soldiers having sacked several drug and chemical stores, had manufactured a quantity of turpentine balls, which they ignited and threw in all directions, thus creating as many different fires in different locations, which soon united in one general conflagration!

Speedily the scene became heartrending and most appalling. The cracking and roaring of the flames as they leaped from house to house, the shrieks of terrified women and panic stricken and suffering children, the pitiful appeals of the old and helpless, were heard above the noise of the conflagration, but all to no avail. The citizens had, without protesting submitted to the plundering of the stores, and only appealed to the mercy of the foe, but nothing could appease the butcher and incendiary McCausland.

Two hundred and sixty-five of the most valuable and prominent public and private buildings have been destroyed. They fired the town, as near as can now be ascertained, at 11 o'clock a. m., and remained just long enough to see the flames spread and get proper headway, when the alarm was given that Averill was approaching the town. Instantly every freebooter was in his saddle, and took the road hurriedly to St. Thomas, with Gen. Averill in pursuit.

The National *Intelligencer*, commenting upon the destruction of Chambersburg, uses the following language. It seems it makes a vast difference whose ox is gored:

The outburst of indignation with which the burning of Chambersburg by General McCausland has been received in the loyal States, serves to show the appreciation in which all such acts of vandalism are justly held, however reserved may have been its expression when the outrage was committed by our troops in the South. When Bluffton in South Carolina, and Darien in Georgia, and Alexandria, in Louisiana, and Washington, in North Carolina, were burned by our forces, there were not wanting those who deplored these several acts of wantonness or carelessness as unworthy of honorable warfare; but, partly from the remoteness of the scene of such wrong doing, and partly from a languid sense of indignation in all that concerns the misfortunes of the enemy, there was no very vivid or universal feeling on the subject. And we do not doubt that in the Confederate States there will be found multitudes who will unthinkingly applaud the burning of Chambersburg as an act of righteous retaliation, if not as commendable in itself. We do not need to say to our readers that all such deeds of barbarism, whether committed by one side or the other, fix a stigma of disgrace on our national character; and if any have been unable to realize the atrocity of these excesses so long as they were exclusively committed by our troops, it is to be hoped that their native heinousness will be clearly perceived in the light of the burning homes of Chambersburg, and that, for the credit of the national name, we shall not be called to chronicle such horrors in the future progress of the war."

Chambersburg is the county seat of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in the valley of the Conecocheague, a tributary of the Potomac. It is twenty two miles north of Hagerstown, Maryland, contains a population of between five and seven thousand, was a flourishing manufacturing town and had six newspapers.

Official Vote for Governor of North Carolina, 1862.

COUNTIES.	VANCE.	JOHNSTON.	VANCE.	HOLDEN.
Alamance,	970	173	736	220
Alexander,	749	115	311	183
Anson,	826	108	00	00
Alleghany,	227	12	00	00
Ashe,	648	15	00	00
Beaufort,	534	102	00	00
Bertie,	525	105	00	00
Bladen,	332	344	472	28
Brunswick,	316	304	460	19
Burke,	886	239	474	104
Buncombe,	1,323	274	827	223
Cabarrus,	537	504	703	58
Caldwell,	838	40	00	00
Camden,	127	13	00	00
Carteret,			00	00
Caswell,	540	270	885	31
Catawba,	605	555	876	40
Chatham,	1,518	127	1202	640
Cumberland,	1015	364	1454	209
Cherokee,			00	00
Chowan,			250	3
Clay,	279	38	00	00
Cleaveland,	523	575	600maj	
Columbus,	297	496	00	00
Craven,	117	113	569	1
Currituck,	31	14	00	00
Davie,	736	132	627	123
Duplin,	100	961	937	65
Davidson,	1,368	162	854	487
Edgecombe,	113	508	962	8
Franklin,	525	378	00	00
Forsythe,	1,371	244	672	560
Gaston,	379	427	448	203
Gates,			00	00
Guilford,	1,977	74	1114	545
Granville,	942	445	1189	185
Greene,	280	134	244	204
Halifax,	451	538	1041	8
Haywood,			00	00
Harnett,	414	209	335	172
Henderson,	1,208	82	00	00
Hertford,	190	51	496	3
Hyde,	287	15	00	00
Iredell,	1,544	161	1065	92
Jackson,	604	117	00	00
Johnston,	1,000	194	499	619
Jones,	63	29	168	2
Lenoir,	267	140	00	00
Lincoln,	605	367	450	448
Macon,			00	00
Madison,	619	165	00	00
Martin,	282	230	325	35
McDowell,	728	104	00	00
Mecklenburg,	425	1,335	1690	112
Mitchell,			00	00
Montgomery,	227	18	353	242
Moore,	1,060	120	654	450
Nash,	317	282	00	00
New Hanover,	287	1,237	1,037	22
Northampton,	285	299	734	3
Orange,	1,451	362	1252	174
Onslow,	342	298	00	00
Pasquotank,	163	20	00	00
Perquimans,	85	13	00	00
Person,	559	191	714	78
Pitt,	649	229	784	48
Polk,			146	91
Randolph,	1,357	55	620	363
Rowan,	1,345	407	1311	63
Richmond,	634	97	511	196
Robeson,	931	320	960	119
Rockingham,	569	278	946	149
Rutherford,	1,147	257	778	378
Sampson,	463	704	869	171
Stanly,	943	10	396	178
Stokes,	653	82	448	331
Surry,	658	204	00	00
Transylvania,			00	00
Tyrrell,			00	00
Union,	556	417	00	00
Wake,	2,269	489	1497	1271
Wayne,	706	466	850	134
Warren,	174	464	765	15
Washington,			338	00
Watauga,	423	62	00	00
Wilkes,	1,615	76	95	379
Wilson,	188	466	395	94
Yadkin,	1,172	58	58	9
Yancey,	714	186	00	00
	52,833	20,174		
	20,174			
Vance's maj.,	32,659			

McPherson's successor is Major Gen. Oliver O. Howard of Maine. In 1854, he entered the Ordnance Department of the old army, as 2d Lieutenant, having graduated with distinction in the same class with Generals Custis Lee, Stuart, Pender, Pegram. The Yankees claim to have found in the Arlington library an autograph letter from Gen. R. E. Lee, advising his son Custis—on the eve of the examination at West Point in which he passed No. 1—to "keep an eye on that boy Howard." He is unquestionably a fine officer, and has won considerable distinction in the Western campaign. In McClellan's operations around Richmond, Gen. Howard lost an arm. We next hear of him in command of Sigel's corps (the 11th) at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, where he displayed conspicuous but ineffectual gallantry.—The Dutchmen said that they were willing "to fight 'mid Sigel, and to run 'mid Howard;" and they did run in the most approved style.

When Hooker attacked Lookout Mountain, the services of Gen. Howard were so highly regarded by Grant, that he was promoted to the command of the consolidated corps of McCook and Crittenden, which constituted the left wing of Sherman's army from Dalton to Kennesaw; McPherson conducting flanking operations on the right, until the passage of the Chattahooche. Gen. Howard is very ambitious and energetic, but he will fail to supply the loss of the skilful and accomplished officer he is appointed to succeed.

Headquarters N. C. Reserve.,
RALEIGH, Aug, 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 5.

IT HAS BEEN REPORTED TO THE LIEUTENANT GENeral Commanding Reserves, that deserters from the army are permitted to remain unmolested in certain counties of this State. It is hereby made the duty of the Senior Reserves to apprehend and deliver them to the nearest Military Commandant; and the Captains of the different companies are made and will be held strictly responsible for the execution of this order, in their respective counties.

By command of Lt. Gen. Holmes.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.

August 9, 1864. 98—7t.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Aug 7.

On Friday night Lt. Col. Williams, commanding Fort Powell, evacuated and blew up the fort.

The enemy yesterday and to-day shelled Fort Gaines.

The people of Mobile are all ready for the fray.

Great confidence prevails.

The people are satisfied with the conduct of Buchanan, Murphy and Burnett, of the Navy.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MOBILE, Aug. 8.

We are painfully humiliated to announce the shameful surrender of Fort Gaines at half past nine o'clock this morning, by Col. Charles Anderson of the 21st Alabama. This powerful work was provisioned for six months, and had a garrison of six hundred men. He communicated with the enemys fleet by flag of truce, without the sanction of Gen. Page. Gen. Page enquired by signal what his purpose was, and received no answer. His attention was attracted by signal guns. Gen. Page repeatedly telegraphed, hold on to your Fort.

The same night Gen. Page visited Fort Gaines and found Anderson on board the Yankee fleet arranging terms for the capitulation. He left peremptory orders for Anderson not to surrender and relieving him of his command altogether.

Fort Morgan signalled this morning but received no answer except the hoisting of the Yankee flag over the ramparts.

Anderson's conduct is officially pronounced inexplicable and shameful.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Aug. 8.

The *Chronicle* of the 6th, says that the city council of Philadelphia has voted to pay $400 bounty to every volunteer.

The most extensive gang of counterfeiters ever known in the United States was broken up at St. Louis, and a large amount of counterfeit greenbacks secured.

Great excitement exists in Montgomery county in consequence of the attempt to capture a band of guerrillas and deserters in that county.

Citizens of Hillsboro fear the rebels will execute their threats to burn the town. A regiment of infantry has been ordered to Hillsboro, and stormy times are anticipated

Wade, of Ohio, and Davis, of Maryland, have published a letter strongly animadverting upon the refusal of Lincoln to sign the bill for the reorganization of rebel State governments.

WANTED,

A SMALL FARM, WELL TIMBERED. PROXIMITY TO some town or Railroad preferred. Address, Box 283, Raleigh, N. C. 94—tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CONCERN OF ARENTS, NORFLEET & CO., IS this day dissolved by the sale of Mr. Arents's interest to Mr. D. T. Williams. All parties indebted to, or holding claims against, the concern, will call on either party for settlement, for which purpose, only, the name of the concern will be used.

GEO. ARENTS,
HILL & NORFLEET.

NEW CONCERN.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm and style of WILLIAMS & NORFLEET, for the purpose of conducting a General Auction and Commission Business, and have taken the large and commodious warehouse on the corner of Main and 13th streets—We shall be esustantly supplied with the most choice brands of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cotton Yarns, Domestic and Woolen Goods, direct from manufacturers of established reputation. Also, all classes of goods now to be had. Consignees may rest assured of prompt and especial attention to their interests. Liberal advances will be made on all consignments in hand. Consignments of country produce will also be attended to and prompt returns made.

D. T. WILLIAMS,
N. M. NORFLEET.

NOTICE.—Having, in accordance with the above announcement, retired from the Auction and Commission Business, I return my thanks to my friends and the public for the liberal patronage extended to me in my business connections heretofore in this city, and respectfully ask a continuance of their favors to the new concern of Messrs. Williams & Norfleet.

GEO. ARENTS.

August 10th, 1864. 94—tf.

☞ Confederate copy 10 times and send bill to this office.

NEW BOOKS!

MISTRESS AND MAID;

A HOUSEHOLD STORY—By Miss Mullock, Author of John Halifax, Gentlemen, &c.

EAST LYNNE;
OR,
The Earl's Daughter.

Author, The Earl's Secret, &c. For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Aug. 10, 1864. 94—2t

Large Sale of Wire at Auction.

ON THURSDAY, THE 18TH AUGUST, WE WILL SELL 2½ Bales of Iron Wire, Nos. running from 5 to 15. This will afford Telegraph Companies, Tinners, and others in need, a rare opportunity to supply themselves. This wire is new and recently imported.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

August 8th, 1864. 92—tf.

Everybody Look this Way.

CORN, FLOUR, MEAL, BACON, MELONS, &c., &c., for sale at

W. W. WOODELL'S,
2 doors west of the Presbyterian Church.

August 9, 1864. 93—tf.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RE sumed on Monday, the 1st of August, 1864, with a full corps of teachers. The boarding Department will be under the supervision of Col. Eli Spruill. For circular address

REV. J. R. GRIFFITH,
Ansonville, N. C.

July 18th, 1864 74—tf.

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED, AT WILMINGTON, A lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for their respective counties. As the present crops of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given to these counties in the distribution.

J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.

Raleigh, July 18th, 1864. 74—tf.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED BY MR. BERKLEY CONE, OF Stanhope, Nash county, although 52 years old, to state that he is still prepared to catch Runaway Negroes, having two splendid packs of Georgia blood hounds. He solicits the patronage of the public generally.

August 8th, 1864. 17—wlmpd.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,
RALEIGH, JULY 7TH, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent. certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

86—tf. W. W. VASS, Treasurer.